

## FURTHER PLANS TO KEEP RELIEF AHEAD OF FLOOD

### Officials Look for Trouble in Lower Ohio Valley.

## CREST AT CAIRO EXPECTED SUNDAY

### City Is Without Railroad Service. Immediate Aid Needed in Indianapolis—Situation at Paducah Is Growing Worse. Hourly—Conditions at Hickman Improving.

[By Associated Press.]  
Washington, April 2.—The Ohio flood having reached its crest at Cincinnati and started to recede, Major Normyle, in charge of the relief operations at the post, to-day made further plans to cope with the situation as the crest moves into the lower Ohio Valley to the Mississippi.  
"We are looking for trouble in the lower Ohio Valley," said Major Normyle, in a report received by Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the army, who returned to-day with Secretary Garrison from a trip to the flooded district. To keep relief measures ahead of the flood, Major Normyle said he had ordered provisions, tents and army food relief experts into Caruthersville, Charleston and New Madrid, Mo.; Columbus, Wickliffe and Hickman, Ky.; Dyersburg, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Helena, Ark., as well as Memphis.  
Major Logan, as advance scout, Major Normyle's report added, "will get all possible information, and we will throw officers and noncommissioned officers where they can do the best work in anticipation of trouble, which will soon come throughout the valley."

### Situation More Hopeful.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Cairo, Ill., April 2.—The situation at Cairo was more hopeful to-night. The breaking of the drainage district levee, as well as of levees south of the city, has slackened the rapid rise in the river. The stage at Cairo to-day was 51.2, a rise of only two-tenths since this morning. The levees are intact and have been bulkheaded high enough to prevent the water from coming in. The crest of the present rise is due to reach here Sunday. The stage is not forecasted, depending greatly upon breaking levees at stage of fifty-five feet is predicted for the next day.

The flood gates at Subway, which protect the city from the drainage district on the north, are holding back the water safely, and there is no fear of water getting into Cairo from that direction. Citizens feel that the city is safe.

Because of the flooded drainage district, Cairo is without railroad service. Arrangements for handling mails by boat probably will be completed by to-morrow. The Illinois Central, Mobile and Ohio, and the Big Four Railroads all suffered heavy losses.

The tug Theus made a trip to Mound City to-day with supplies for soldiers stationed at that place. The water is high, but the tug is making good headway. A strong fight is being put up, and it is thought the city will be saved from inundation.

Water has washed away the Big Four tracks at Hens Bayou, between Mound City and America, and the only way to get out of Mound City is by boat.

The drainage district is covered to-night by fourteen feet of water. Many houses were wrecked and the big piles of lumber belonging to the industries in the flooded district are scattered in every direction. The refugees from Paducah and other cities are camped on both sides of the Illinois Central bridge approaches. They are living in tents.

The entire east side of Mississippi County, Mo., is inundated. Great damage has been done to crops and buildings. The Drunkwater Break in 200 feet wide and is steadily growing. The water will flood the St. Francis Basin and flow in the Mississippi again near New Madrid. No loss of life has occurred in the section flooded.

The steamer City of Cairo went to Belmont, Mo., to-day to help the people in that section.

[By Associated Press.]  
Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars are needed to relieve suffering among flood refugees in Indianapolis, according to the report of the general relief committee. Three thousand families have lost all or part of their house furnishings, and it will require an average of at least \$100 for each family, the committee reported. Hundreds of men are needed to clear away the fifth left by the flood.

Plans for raising a large sum of money, to be made available immediately to the sufferers, were discussed and it was decided to start popular subscriptions and designate places for contributions.

"We are not guessing at these statistics," said Joseph C. Schaef, one of the investigators of the committee, "the flood victims are helpless. They need money and need it immediately. The men are trying to hold their jobs and let the women clean up the homes, and it is a disheartening task for which many are not physically able. Give them money immediately so they can replace their water-soaked mattresses and other furniture in the street and touch a match to it. That will give them new heart."

Appeals from the State poured in on Governor Ralston to-day. Torre Haute sent a committee asking that money be appropriated to help rebuild the houses devastated by the tornado which preceded the floods. Peru and Logansport also asked State aid. The Governor said he would ask the National Red Cross to send an investigator to learn just what help was needed.

O. Cobb, in charge of the Federal work in Indiana, to-day said he believed the flood situation in the

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## UNITED STATES WILL RECOGNIZE NEW REPUBLIC

### Government Anxious to Show Friendliness Toward China.

## OTHER POWERS ARE NOTIFIED

### Note Is Being Prepared at State Department Which Will Be Sent Through Minister Probably Shortly After First Congress Assembles and Organizes Next Monday.

Washington, April 2.—The United States government has decided to recognize the new Chinese republic. Secretary Bryan conferred with President Wilson for nearly an hour to-day at the White House completing the details, and a note is being prepared at the State Department to be addressed to China through the Chinese minister here.

Whether it will be presented before the meeting of the constituent assembly next Tuesday, or is intended to reach the Chinese government on that date has not been disclosed, but the mere presentation of the note to the Chinese minister and resumption of formal international relations with the Chinese minister are regarded in diplomatic circles as tantamount to recognition.

The United States government is anxious to show its friendliness toward China, and while there has been rumors that other nations might anticipate the action of this country and recognize China before the United States does, in official circles here it was believed that the United States would be first to show its faith in the new republic.

No formal announcement is expected from the administration here until the Chinese government is in receipt of the American government's note.

### Received by Bryan.

This afternoon, at the request of the Secretary of State, members of most of the foreign embassies and legations in Washington appeared at the State Department and were received individually by Mr. Bryan, the Chinese minister, and representatives of Brazil, Japan, Great Britain, Russia, Portugal, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Peru, Denmark, Mexico, Austria-Hungary, and Spain. The calls lasted but a few minutes in each case, and both Secretary Bryan and his visitors, by agreement, declined to make any statement as to the object of the visits.

A notable fact, however, was the absence of the Chinese minister, and it was concluded that in order to avoid a repetition of the criticism in foreign capitals occasioned by the recent Chinese loan statement, the State Department in this instance has given notice of its intentions regarding China to all interested powers before publication thereof.

It was admitted at the department that the formal statement of the attitude of the administration toward the new Chinese government would be given to the press in the course of a few days, and there is ground for the belief that without immediately recognizing the new republic, the Chinese government has been conveyed to Yuan Shi Kai's cabinet, and the world powers have been notified that such recognition will be extended, after the first Chinese Congress assembled and organized next Monday.

## MULRANEY SEEKS NEW TRIAL

### Granted Respite of Sixty Days by Governor Sulzer.

New York, April 2.—Several witnesses asked the judge to-day to testify in support of the application of "Happy Jack" Mulroney, charged with the murder of a woman, to Governor Sulzer for sixty days by which he might be able to raise money to pay for his defense.

Mulroney, who was held as a "moon-keeper," known as "Paddy," a moon-keeper, who had taken Mulroney home intoxicated, less than two hours before the murder and left him asleep on the floor.

Two other witnesses gave corroborative testimony. Mrs. Eva Davidson swore she saw Jacobs and Reilly help Mulroney out of the house. In question, Mrs. Davidson also admitted having visited the Tombs to see John Dowling, who was one of the witnesses, "supposed friends," whom he was trying to find. Mulroney has since died, Dowling told Mrs. Davidson he had never implicated Mulroney, she swore. What she said was forced out of him when he was under the influence of liquor given him by the police," Mrs. Davidson quoted Dowling as saying.

## SOUTHERN GIRLS SELECTED

### Two Have Promising Voices Worthy of Development.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, April 2.—Two Southern girls have been selected by Sergei Klibansky, former chief of the voice in the Berlin Conservatory of Music, among several hundred competitors at a singing competition in Berlin, to find an American voice worthy of development for grand opera.

Prof. Klibansky, who was assigned the task by an anonymous woman of this city, who said that if a girl could be found who possessed a voice giving sufficient promise, she would allow \$8,000 a year for preparation.

After a series of tests lasting over three months, Klibansky told the woman that he had found two girls whom he considered equally gifted, and yet who had voices entirely different from each other. The offer was then extended to include both young women.

## POLICE CHIEF KILLED

### Struck by Pitched Ball When Passing Behind the Catcher.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 2.—J. C. Hayes, chief of police of Decherd, Tenn., was instantly killed to-day when struck by a pitched ball in a game between the Decherd High School team and a picked nine. Hayes was passing behind the catcher when the ball, thrown by Willie Tillet, pitcher for the high school, struck him behind the head. Death was practically instantaneous.

He was married, and leaves, besides his wife, seven children.

## WILSON ALMOST READY TO TAKE DEFINITE STAND

### President Leans Toward Tariff Revision in a Single Bill.

## LATER CAN DECIDE ON INCOME TAX

### Believes Sugar Should Go on Free List, but Is Open to Conviction on This Point—Removal of All Duties on Wool Agreed Upon After Long Conference.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson was to-night face to face with the most serious phases of tariff revision. With the work of the House Ways and Means Committee before him and the extra session of Congress only a few days off the President had proceeded deep enough in his study of the tariff bill to realize that before the Democratic caucus met there were many points upon which he himself must take a definite stand. It was admitted at the White House that he would do so "in a day or two."

It was declared also that the President had not finally made up his mind as to whether the tariff should be revised schedule by schedule or in a single bill, whether sugar should be put on the free list or given a reasonable amount of protection, and whether the income tax should be by flat rate or graduated. These and kindred questions the President has not yet decided absolutely, but from what he told his callers to-day, there was a well-defined impression of his inclinations.

### Wool on Free List.

Removal of all tariff from raw wool has been agreed upon between President Wilson and members of the House Committee on Ways and Means, as the result of conferences that ended to-day. The present plan, which will have the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic members of the committee, provides that wool shall be placed on the free list, an end for which the free wool Democrats of the House have fought for two years.

The concession to President Wilson and the free wool advocates takes the place of the 15 per cent duty which the committee had agreed upon. This, in turn, was a reduction from the 20 per cent duty of the Democratic wool revision bill which passed the House last summer, but failed to become a law. The free wool agreement, it was expected, by Democrats to-night, is expected to bring Secretary of State Bryan into full accord with the tariff revision program.

The free wool Democrats have pressed their fight before President Wilson in conference with representatives Harrison, of New York, and Rainey, of Illinois, both members of the Ways and Means Committee, have been the leading figures. Mr. Harrison, who is secretary of the wool revision bill, in the last Congress to secure endorsement of the free wool policy.

### President in Accord.

The understanding arrived at to-day is that the Ways and Means Committee will present its bill with the free wool provision incorporated, and with an unanimous report from its Democratic majority that the President will make known his thorough accord with it.

The reception that may be given the free wool plan by the Senate leaders is still a matter of conjecture. President Wilson is to see Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senators Hoke Smith and Stone to-morrow night, and it is expected that the attitude of the Senate will then be clear.

Under the existing law, wool carries a duty of approximately 11 cents per pound, or about 60 per cent when figured on the ex-manufacture basis. It is estimated that the abolition of the duty will cause a loss of approximately \$20,000,000 to the present government revenues, but Democratic tariff supporters claim it will bring about a substantial reduction in the price of woolen manufactured goods. This reduction in revenue and the possible loss of approximately \$20,000,000 of revenues should sugar be placed on the free list, would be made up, the Democrats say, by the income tax, the details of which probably will be settled to-morrow by the Ways and Means Committee.

## Denial in Single Bill

The President leans toward revision by a single bill. He thinks the income tax question can only be decided after an agreement has been made upon tariff rates. He believes that sugar should go on the free list, but is open to conviction on that point. The President has been hearing arguments that people in Louisiana could readjust their business to meet the new conditions imposed by the removal of the tariff on sugar.

But Colonel Robert Ewing, national committeeman from Louisiana, has been presenting the other side of the question, and when he left the White House yesterday he had laid the case in full before Mr. Wilson. Following upon his conference last night with Mr. Underwood, the first thing the President did to-day was to send for Colonel Ewing. He canvassed the possibility of getting into an agreement on the sugar question.

The Louisiana national committeeman told the President that the business of the sugar growers of his State would be destroyed if sugar entered, but that they were willing to stand a 25 per cent cut. Mr. Wilson agreed to study the question further.

To-night the President talked over the tariff situation with Senator William Hughes, of New Jersey, a member of the new Finance Committee. Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, sought an appointment with the President, and to-morrow will bring with him Senators Stone and Hoke Smith, also of the Finance Committee, for a discussion of the tariff bill.

## Devoted Day to Tariff.

The President devoted most of the day to talking tariff. He discussed (Continued on Ninth Page.)

## NEARING DEATH, WIFE GOING TO HER HUSBAND

### Mr. and Mrs. F. Augustus Heinze Reunited Before She Dies.

## DIVORCE ACTION TO BE WIPED AWAY

### Matter Will Be Taken to Supreme Court, With Request That Entire Case Be Dismissed—Dying Woman Encouraged in Struggle to Prolong Her Happiness.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, April 2.—Mrs. Bernice Golden Heinze, wife of F. Augustus Heinze, whose interlocutory divorce from him is still pending, raised herself in her sick bed last Tuesday morning and said to her physician: "I want to know if I am going to die. I want the truth; don't conceal anything from me."

"I won't disguise the gravity of the situation," replied the physician, who has been treating her for nephritis in her apartment at the Madison, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, "You have a mortal illness. The end will soon come," and his voice faltered.

"If that is so, send for Fritz," said Mrs. Heinze firmly. "I want to see him once again. I want to be reconciled; I still love him."

She fell back exhausted.

Benjamin F. Spellman, her lawyer, was in the room. He immediately started for the offices of Mr. Heinze at No. 71 Broadway. When the copper magnate heard that his wife was dying, he hastened to her apartment in an automobile, arriving at 2:30 A. M. "Oh, Fritz, I am so glad, so happy," cried Mrs. Heinze, as he entered the room, and he put his arms about her and spoke softly, while the nurse and doctor tiptoed out of the room.

### Completely Reconciled.

When the attendants returned a few minutes later tears were pouring down Mrs. Heinze's cheeks, but there was a contented smile on her face. Mrs. Heinze was greatly affected. They became completely reconciled.

Tuesday night her condition grew worse, but her mind was clear. She repeatedly murmured that she was happy, and made a brave fight against death. She wanted to prolong her happiness. Her husband remained continually at her side, encouraging her in the struggle.

"I want that divorce set aside," she said weakly to-day. "I want it all wiped away for our little boy, the sake of Fritz." You will see that that is done, won't you?" she said, turning to Benjamin Spellman, who had been summoned.

"If there is any way in which the divorce action can be completely wiped away, I shall find it," said the lawyer, who is preparing to ask the Supreme Court to dismiss the entire case.

Mrs. Heinze grasped the same weakness, but she still smiled and retained hold of her husband's hands. Her grip was loosened by death at 2:20 P. M. September 2, 1910. A son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr., was born on December 6, 1911. A year later Mrs. Heinze died for divorce. The decree was granted December 15, 1912, by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at Newburg. This decree was to have been made final in a short time.

## ROMANCE BROUGHT TO LIGHT

### Engagement of Miss Anna Reed and Victor David Brenner Announced.

New York, April 2.—A romance of the studios and settlement houses of New York was brought to light to-day by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Anna Reed, an actress, to Victor David Brenner, the sculptor and designer of the Lincoln penny and the designer of the medal. Both Miss Reed and Mr. Brenner had become public figures through their association with the Lincoln penny and the medal. Miss Reed has been well known in New York studio life for over twenty years, said:

"The marriage will take place in June. We have not yet decided upon a short time, and it was love at first sight. Romance does not exist only for the young fellows who are twenty-one. Anybody, a sculptor is always twenty-one."

## DENIAL BY GEORGE GOULD

### Did Not Sell Estate's Wabash Stock Just Before Appointment of Receivers.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, April 2.—George G. Gould denied to-day that he had sold his own and the Gould estate's holdings of Wabash stock just before the receivers were appointed for the road or since that time. Mr. Gould said:

"Some five or six years ago I sold for the estate Wabash preferred and common stock and some bonds. I also sold my personal holdings of Wabash stock, but I am still the holder of bonds of the estate. I am still the largest single holder of Wabash stock. I did not sell of the receivership or in anticipation of the receivership. Since the property went into the hands of receivers I have not sold Wabash securities."

## CHARLOT MUST STAY IN JAIL

### Motion for Writ of Habeas Corpus Denied by Justice Lehman.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, April 2.—The motion for a writ of habeas corpus, made by the attorneys for Alphonse Charles Charlot, president of the Charles Charlot and Smelters' Corporation of Sonora, Mex., to secure his release from jail in default of payment of the \$40 a week alimony granted his young wife, was denied to-day by Justice Lehman. The petition was based on the grounds that Charlot wished to go to Bisbee, Ariz., to bury his son, who died a few days ago. In refusing the petition Justice Lehman said:

"I believe the defendant able to pay the alimony, and therefore his continued imprisonment is due to his own fault, rather than because of the fault of the courts."

## Suffragette Leader Pleads "Not Guilty"



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST.

## LAW PLANS TO FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC

### Aviator Expects to Make Trip in Thirty-Six Hours, Including One Stop in Mid-ocean.

\$50,000 PRIZE OFFERED

### Will Leave East Coast of New Foundland, Accompanied by Henry Bingham Brown.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, April 2.—Rodman Law plans to be the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. He will leave the east coast of New Foundland in a Burgess-Wright hydroplane, together with Henry Bingham Brown, in July next in a flight to win the \$50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail for the first heavier-than-air machine to fly across the Atlantic. According to the plans he has already made, the flight will be made in thirty-six hours, including one stop in mid-ocean.

Tentative arrangements, he says, have already been made with the Canadian White Star and Anchor steamship lines, who will instruct the captain of their vessels to keep a sharp lookout for the aeroplane. No wireless apparatus will be carried. Everything will be sacrificed in order that the machine will be as light as possible. The altitude of 1,200 feet will be maintained throughout.

The aeroplane will be a Burgess-Wright, with piston engines, and will be constructed in Marblehead, Mass., next month. The engine will be a specially selected fifty-horse power motor, and will be subjected to rigid tests before being fitted to the machine.

The equipment will consist of sixty gallons of gasoline—enough for fifteen to eighteen hours flying—five pounds of condensed food, thermos flasks, two pairs of night glasses, a compass and some rockets and cotton lights. When complete, with fuel and equipment, exclusive of the aviators, the machine will only weigh 1,500 pounds. Law is confident the ship will be successful. He says that he would not undertake it were it not for the perfect understanding that exists between himself and Brown. They have made many hazardous flights together.

### Two Sets of Controllers.

When the aeroplane leaves New Foundland, each of the two men will have a set of controllers in front of his seat. As soon as their bearings begin to wobble, the controllers will be thrown into action, and they will commence regular watches of five hours each, one man sleeping, strapped to his seat, while the other steers the aeroplane.

The first sixty gallons of gasoline will take them 800 miles. In fifteen hours continuous flying. In the last hour a sharp lookout for a convenient landing will be made, and the machine will then vault down to a position alongside to take on a new supply of gasoline, which the ship's company will instruct their captains to have on board.

A fresh start will then be made, and within fifteen hours they expect to cover the remaining 800 miles to the west coast of Ireland, where after a brief rest, they will continue to London. Although only one stop in mid-ocean has been planned, every possible contingency has been arranged for, and in the event of it being necessary to make more than one landing, the fliers will be ready to render assistance.

The most prevalent winds across the ocean in July are westerly, and with the aid of these favorable winds, Law hopes to make an average speed of sixty miles an hour across the 1,500 miles of sea.

Several British and French aviators have already entered for the flight, but each of them has declared that it would not be possible to make the flight for another two years, and that the attempt would cost at least \$150,000. Law says that he can make the

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## SIMPLE SERVICE ATTENDS REMOVAL OF MORGAN'S BODY

### Thousands Gather in Anticipation of Display of Splendor.

## REMAINS PLACED IN SEALED CAR

### Will Be Taken Direct to Paris, and Then by Boat Train to Havre and Placed on Liner La France to Be Brought to This Country for Burial.

BY CAMILLO CIANFARRA.  
Rome, April 2.—A throng of several thousand Romans who waited outside the Grand Hotel for two hours to-day in a dazzling rain in anticipation of a display of much splendor upon the removal of the body of J. P. Morgan, who died there two days ago, were keenly disappointed by the simplicity of conveyance of the casket from the hotel to the railroad station.

The newspapers had led the populace to believe that the hier of the dead American banker, before being carried off to Paris, would be followed by King Victor Emmanuel, and certainly by the aristocracy of the capital.

The outward sign indicating that the funeral was that of one of eminence was the large number of wreaths hung about the funeral coach, the most conspicuous of these being that sent by the Emperor of Germany. At 10 o'clock in the morning two highly impressive funeral services were held in the hotel. These were attended by the relatives of Mr. Morgan, who are here, and a small number of close personal friends.

### Municipality Sends Wreath.

As the casket containing the body of Mr. Morgan was being moved from the hotel, Count La Roche, of the French embassy, hurried to the hotel, bearing a bronze wreath, sent by the municipality of Aix Les Bains, to which Mr. Morgan had last year donated money with which to build a hospital for consumptives. Some time before, owing to the inability of Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of the late financier, to speak French, and it was necessary to send for Post Wheeler, of the American embassy, before Count La Roche could make known his mission. Mr. Dickson replied to the offering on behalf of Mr. Satterlee.

At 4:30 o'clock the private entrance leading to the royal apartment occupied by the Morgan family, was opened and the casket brought out and placed in a second-class funeral coach. The inner caskets were inclosed with two shells; the inner of pine and the outer of white pine. These will remain intact until the arrival of the body in New York.

### Car Is Sealed.

The cortege was accompanied to the railroad station by Mr. Satterlee and Antonio Packer, for years acted as valet to Mr. Morgan. When the coffin was placed in a small freight car, the floor of which had been strewn with clover and green grass, and the sides covered with white flowers, the car was then sealed, and will remain so until opened for the conveyance of the body to the steamer.

A platoon of mounted municipal guards had been detailed to keep order, but the crowd remained in perfect order, and showed marked respect for the dead man, who had become almost as well known to them as one of their own countrymen.

Mr. Harjes, member of the Morgan family, left on the same train with the body. They occupied two special cars in which they will go direct to Paris, where they will change to the boat train for France. The body will be taken aboard the French liner La France.

The funeral ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Frank Nelson, pastor of the American Church in Rome, who read the funeral oration of the Episcopal Church, omitting the burial. Following this an impressive ceremony was held when the German ambassador, Von Flotow, accompanied by the entire German embassy here, presented the wreath sent by the Kaiser. Mr. Satterlee, assisted by Thomas J. O'Brien, the American ambassador, received the German delegation. At the foot of the large marble stairway, the delegation formed and marched slowly to the death chamber, preceded by four porters carrying the massive wreath, composed of carnations, roses and orchids, and fastened by long silk ribbons emblematic of the German national colors, one of which bore the inscription: "To Mr. J. P. Morgan—Friend—With love, the German people."

### Head of Movement.

Mrs. Pankhurst, together with her two daughters, Sylvia and Christabel, has long been before the public as the head and forefront of the militant suffragists in England. She has investigated and helped commit a long series of outrages against English life and property and has on several occasions served short jail sentences.

Archibald H. Bodkin, counsel for the treasury, had not proceeded far with his opening of the case when Mrs. Pankhurst interposed with the objection:

"I do not mind counsel introducing reports of my speeches made by journalists, but I object to police reports. They are grossly inaccurate, very illegible and ungrammatical, and convey an absolutely wrong impression of what I said."

The judge soothed her by promising that she would have an opportunity later to correct these statements.

Mr. Bodkin's speech closely followed the arguments used during the preliminary hearing in the Police Court. He said it was not suggested that Mrs. Pankhurst was present at the time the bomb was placed in Lloyd-George's house, but the prosecution charged that she was an accessory before the fact.

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her assertion that she was "treasonable" for the dynamiting of the unfinished country home of Chancellor Lloyd-George on February 19, 1913. Her arrest occurred a few days later on a charge of treason, which carries, with conviction, a jail sentence of from three to fourteen years.

After spending three days in jail, during which time she refused food and her by force, she was released on bail.

Mrs. Pankhurst is the widow of a Manchester physician. She first became interested in the cause of woman suffrage about ten years ago as one of the founders of the Woman's Social and Political Union.

For several years she acted as the secretary of this organization.

Finding that the quiet and orderly appeals that she and her associates made to the English ministers made no impression on them, Mrs. Pankhurst began to advocate more aggressive methods. Finally when Prime Minister Balfour asserted that the cause of woman suffrage would not engage the attention of the members of the Parliament until it became a matter of practical politics, Mrs. Pankhurst said "Very well, we will make it a matter of practical politics."

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